

@ String Functions

@CHAR(num)

Returns the ASCII character for num.

@CHAR(68) = D

@CHAR(162) = ?

@CLEAN(string)

Removes all control characters from string.

@CODE(string)

Returns the ASCII code for the first character in string.

@CODE("A") = 65

@CODE("{") = 123

@CODE("Hello") = 72 : This formula is returning the ASCII code for "H"

@EXACT(str1,str2)

Returns 1 if the strings match exactly, 0 otherwise.

@EXACT("Daytime","Daytyme") = 0 (false)

A1="hello" and B1="hello": @EXACT(A1,B1) = 1 (true)

When you use = to match strings, the comparison ignores case. For example, "Upper" = "upper" is true, but

@EXACT("Upper", "upper") is false.

@FIND(sub-str,str,start)

Returns the location of sub-str in str. It starts searching for sub-str start characters from the left of str. Returns

@ERR if the string is not found.

@FIND("hampton","Northampton",1) = 4

@FIND("hampton","Northampton",5) = !ERR (because it starts searching at the 5th character)

A1 = "The third word in this sentence.", @FIND("word",A1,1) = 10

@LEFT(str,num)

Returns a string containing the first num characters for the left of str.

@LEFT("The first twelve characters",12) = The first tw

@LEFT("ABCDEFGH",4) = ABCD

@LENGTH(string) or @LEN(string)

Returns the number of characters in the string.

@LENGTH("10% discount on COD") = 19

A1= "A short string ", B1="sentence"

@LEN(A1) = 14

@LENGTH(A1&B1) = 22

@LOWER(str)

Converts all the characters in str to lower case.

@LOWER("Bill Johnson") = bill johnson

@MID(str,start,len)

Returns a string that is len characters taken from str starting start characters from the left of str.

@MID("Have a great day!",8,5) = great

A1 = "Robert Quimby Douglas",

@MID(A1,8,6) = Quimby

@NEXT(value[,inc])

Returns the next logical value after value. For example, if value = "Mon", then @NEXT() returns "Tue". Values for months, days, and quarters are built in. If value is a number, @NEXT() adds 1 or inc to the number. For quarterly information, it will increment the quarter. When the quarter reaches 4, the next quarter is Q1 of the next year. For example, @NEXT("Q4 `92") is "Q1 `93".

@NEXT("Q4 '92") = Q1 '93

@NEXT("January") = February

@NEXT("Region 1") = Region 2

The @NEXT function is found in the Formula Builder dialog panel in the @Special function list.

@PROPER(str)

Converts str to "proper" capitalization. It will turn the first letter of each word to upper case; otherwise, it converts the letter to lower case.

@PROPER("MS. JANET KRAFT") = Ms. Janet Kraft

@PROPER("all entries posted before 7/2") = All Entries Posted Before 7/2

A bit of history. Upper and lower case does not refer to the size of the letters, but to where they were stored in type cabinets. The capital letters were stored in the "Upper Case," while the small letters were stored in the "Lower Case."

@REPEAT(string,times)

Returns string repeated times times.

@REPEAT("X",10) = XXXXXXXXXXXX

@REPEAT("over and ",4) = over and over and over and over and

@REPLACE(str,start,num,new-str)

Replaces num characters in str starting at character start with the string new-str.

@REPLACE("The cost is \$450, COD",14,3,"2,500") = The cost is \$2,500, COD

@REPLACE("Robert J. Stevenson",8,1,"L") = Robert L. Stevenson

@RIGHT(str,num)

Returns a string containing the num characters for the right side of str.

@RIGHT("The last ten characters",10) = characters

@RIGHT("Ida M. Brown",5) = Brown

@STRING(num,prec)

Rounds num to prec decimal places and converts it to a string.

B3 = 5251.769585987 @STRING(B3,6) = 5251.769586

@STRING(3/43,2)&" is now a string" = 0.07 is now a string : This formula evaluates 3/43, then converts it to a string with 2 decimal places of precision and concatenates it with the text "is now a string".

@TRIM(string)

Removes leading and trailing spaces from string. It also converts multiple consecutive spaces in string to single spaces.

A3 = Account # 3040302 40303, @TRIM(A3) = Account # 3040302 40303

@TRIM(" Anything at all.") = Anything at all

@UPPER(str)

Converts all the characters in str to upper case.

@UPPER("Uppers only") = UPPERS ONLY

@UPPER(@MID("robert c. smith",8,2)) = C. : This formula uses @MID() to return the 8th and 9th characters from the label "Robert C. Smith". The @UPPER() function then capitalizes this result.

@VALUE(string)

Returns the number value of string.

@VALUE("3.14159") = 3.14159

@VALUE("1200") + 2000 = 3200

@VALUE("320/104") = !ERR